## THE UNDER-WORLD.

HOW OUR PAUPERS AND CREMINALS ARE FED.

PENAL, PAUPER, HOSPITAL, AND NURSERY DIE TARIES-THE TABLES AT BELLEVUE, THE PENITENTIARY, WORK-HOUSE, ALMS-HOUSE, INSANE ASYLUM, AND RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERIES.

The subject of diet has within the last few years been carefully studied by eminent physiologists; and most of the hitherto unsettled questions in regard to alimentation have been settled upon a scientific basis, e results of which, however, have not been generally applied to the regulation of pauper dietary scales. The oped, and the influx of immigrants, or percentage of whom become inmates of public institutions, have demanded a corresponding rapid creation of pauper institutions, and in a degree have diverted attention from economy of organization. Again, the yearly increasing demand upon the pauper institutions of the city have compelled the almoners of the public funds, appropriated for their support, to adopt a system of apparent rather than real economy in order satisfactorily to account for the expenses of the Departvariance with real economy, and is demonstrated to have been so in the administration of the paaper institutions been so in the administration of the pauper institutions of the city. For instance, under the old dietary at Bellevue Hospital, owing to meagetness of diet, patients were often detained at the Hospital longer than would have been the case had the table been sufficiently liberal to stimulate more rapid convalescence; and, again, it often happened that patients left the hospital in a weakened physical condition, and, for the time being, became recipients of partial support from the Bureau of Out-Door Poor—so that, on the whole, the apparent economy, which had operated to refinee the dictary scale of the hospital, reacted expensively to the Out-Door Bureau, which would not have been the case had the patient left the hospital in good physical condition.

A second result of this apparent economy in the dictary scale was the universal demand for extra diet which prevailed at the hospital last year, and the frequent requisition of the physician for articles marked on the dietary as extra.

system prevailed in the Paris bospitals pre-system prevailed in the Paris bospitals pre-ent, made their report. It is now scarcely ten the report of this Commission was embodied cries of Paris, where one might have supposed have rettled these questions long before, of the studies of M. Payeu's Commission have, we months, been engrafted with substantial upon the pamper institutions of New-York, cen found thus far to conduce to sound com-mistration.

estimation the normal daily ration for the s parallel between the fallicity and cre-ner being conducted with a view to re-he speedily as possible to the arduous ofession, and the latter being managed

It should not be excluded from hospital distartes allocations. Furthermore, in its preparation, team of the around upon which is beneficial influence depends, is iost. A third point of criticism, and one worth noting, is the fact that the beef used is of very inferior quality, consisting mostly of the forequirers, which are less economical than the more juey and natificious round, as has been proved in a recent prepare of St. Lakle's Hospital, in which the results of lengthened experiments are lucidly set forth. The consumption of beef at this institution, where the round is now exclusively used, is an average of ten ounces per day in the pattent. A reform in this direction may, therefore, the say nothing of its effect upon the condition of institutions of the around makes of our pupper institution.

ture, to say nothing of its effect upon the condition of the inmates of our pupper institutions.

SOLTS AND SOUP MAKING.

The manufacture of soup, perhaps the most important article in hospital distaries, was formerly exceedingly unscientific, inwing been substantially based upon the system adopted in most eating-bouses. The bread, on the other hand, was of excellent quality, and called for a substantially based upon the system adopted in most eating-bouses. no criticism.

All who have had any experience in eating house soups

All who have had any experience in eating house scups are quite aware that, not only is the quantity of meat used quite insufficient, but the mode of manufacture is faulty and unreliable to emphatic criticism. The proportion of meat in the general eating house soup is 40 pounds to 20 gallous of water which is boiled down one-half, sens to make a net 10 gallous of soup to the original 40 pounds of meat. The meat is first ent into pieces of five or six pounds; sud, having been boiled for three hours or sometimes less, the soup is taken out and served immediately. Vegetables, as a rule, are added while the soup is boiling. Skimming is begun half an hour after the soup is put on, though, as a rule, the grease is never thoroughly removed. The consequence of this rapid boiling is that the aroma of the soup is either partially or wholly destroyed. Again, its nutritive value is impaired to the extent of the destruction of the aroma, and it is served an aroma-less, tasteless, nutrition-less hodge-podge, which it is martyrdom to swallow, and which, having been swallowed, is not, in point of nutritive value, worth the trouble of swallowing. Of all the caturg-houses in this city not more than a dozen can be mentioned the soups of which are not manufactured after this process, and the few which might be mentioned are too expensive for ordinary and every-day putronage. Nevertheless, it is no more expensive to manufacture an excellent soup than to produce a kettle of this nameless compound—a fact which renders the keepers of cating-houses utterly inexcusable in the natter.

The same mode of manufacture formerly prevailed at Belleyue Hospital, and, of course, the Blackwell's Light. atter.
The same mode of manufacture formerly prevailed at

Warf weighed with the bones — 20 gallons, Weath weighed with the bones — 15 pounds. Sait (white) — 15 pounds —

mode of manufacture, not only as a reform to be appreciated by customers, but as one of considerable sanitary importance to the general pubble. The subject of EINTART BASES is worth attention — bread and meat constituting the cloments. In these respects, or in respect to these, the Commission of which M. Payen was Pressioned an allowance of 20 onnees of bread, making suip and the other half to be roosted—accompanied with an allowance of 20 onnees of bread. The and coffee, closing reckoned as accessory allments only, a small allowance of milk and sugar constituted the lesser clements of the base proposed. Roughly stated, the quantities of carbon, and nitrogenized matter included in this base are as follows:

Onnees. Ringenized Matter. Carbon.

Bread. 20. 570 grains. 768 grains.
Meat. 16. 1440 grains. 758 grains.
Meat. 16. 1440 grains. 758 grains.
Sugar.

Totals. 25.00 grains. 765 grains.
Sugar. 25.00 grains of antrogenized matter and about xoon proposed. Roughly stated the quantity of meat in M. all the state of the process of scientific revision, on the lowest of the state of the process of scientific revision, on fellows: was at the state of the scar clements of the base scene still the state of the scar clements of the process of scientific revision, on fellows: was at the scar clements of the hospital patient, this waste is lessened about the other scar clements of the scar clements of the process of the scar clements of the scar clements of the process of the scar clements of the sc Totals. 253 grains. 253 grains.

A healthy adult voids ordinarily about 2,000 grains of nitrogenized matter, and about 5,000 grains of carbon, making in all about one pound avordupois per day of solid matter; and, while the quantity of meat in M. Payen's base seems sufficient, in bread for in carbon) the base seems to be somewhat lacking. Under circumstances of repose, however, which is the ordinary condition of the hospital patient, this waste is lessened about 20 per cent—so physiologists assume—and hence the dietary base proposed by the Commission might have been reduced a trifle in the article of meat without detriment to the condition of the inmate. Assuming the condition of health as that upon which to found a dietary base, the allowance best adapted to repair the waste of the system would be about ten ounces to 35 ounces of bread, as argued by Dr. Flint in the second volume of his treatise on physiology. The base formerly in use at Believue Hospital approved an allowance of 20 ounces of bread with a pint of soup and five ounces of soup-meat, which remained from the boiling of eight ounces, two ounces of milk, and one ounce of sugar. In addition, the patients received two pluts of tea, and had potatoes twice a week. Assaming soup and meat to be equal to eight ounces of meat, and regarding the tea only as an accessory aliment, an analysis of this base exhibits the following relative quantities of nitrogenized matter and carbon:

| antitles of nitregenize | d mi | atter and<br>renized Ma       | carbon    | Cartion.                                 |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Bread Meat Milk Sugar   | 720  | grains,<br>grains,<br>grains. | 384<br>75 | grains,<br>grains,<br>grains,<br>grains. |
| Totale 1                | 230  | erains.                       | 3,969     | grains.                                  |

| rbon and nitrogenized<br>ined doleful figures :  | matter, this b              | use yiel           | ds the su   | 1 |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Bread Signar Sig | . 540 grains.<br>40 grains. | 2,630<br>288<br>75 | rhos.<br>grains.<br>grains.<br>grains.<br>grains. |   |
| Totals   | ,150 grains.                |                    | grains.<br>grains.                                |   |

Total in both elementaries ....... 4,323 grains.

 base is, as it has been some years, as follows:

 Bread
 30 conces Nitrogenized mathemat

 Meat
 16 conces

 Milk
 2 onnes

 Carbon
 4,968 grains

Pussing, at this stage of the investigation, to the subject of dictary tables, the topic in hand may be treated under the several heads of HOSPITAL, PENAL, AND PAUPER DIETARIES.
The dictary journal for the week—or, in other words, the week's round of separate tables—is naturally made the basis of all variety, or the period through which the reportoir of materials must be so distributed as to secure that desideratum. The general hospital table for the week is exhibited in the subjoined journal:

Sunday.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar; balled hominy, with molasses or milk; bread. Dinner—Ronat beef: polatoes; bread; baked rice, bread or Indian puddiag. Supper—Tea, milk and sugar; bread and butter.

Monday.-Breakfast-Coffee or tea, milk and sugar:

Monday.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar; mush, with molasses or milk; bread. Dinner—Soup; boiled or roasted mutton; potatoes; bread. Supper—Tea, milk and sugar; bread and butter.

Tuesday.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar; boiled beans; bread. Dinner—Irish stew; bread. Supper—Tea, milk and sugar; bread and butter.

Wednesday.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar; hashed meat, well seasoned; bread. Dinner—Irish stew; bread; baked rice; bread or Indian pudding. Supper—Tea, milk and sugar; oatmeal gruel; bread and

otter. Thursday.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea. milk and sugar: rsday.—Breakfast—Coffee or fee, milk and sugar; I hominy, with molasses or milk; bread. Dinner—i roast beef; potatoes; bread—or in place of beef I beans and pork. Supper—Tea, milk, and sugar; and butter.

lay.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk, and sugar; day.—Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk, and sugar; by with molasses or milk; bread. Dinner—Boiled odfish or fresh fish; potatoes; bread; hominy and see. Supper—Tea, milk, and sugar; bread and fee.

utter. Saturday.—Breafast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar; salied meat, well seasoned; bread. Dinner—Boiled orned beef, with boiled cabbage or turnips; bread. Super—Tea, milk, and sugar; bread and butter.
The coffee in use is one-fourth pure coffee and three.

The coffee in use is one-fourth pure coffee and three-fourths rye—questionable economy again; the ration being one-fifth of an onnee of the nixture. The ration of tea is one-eighth of an ounce. The ration of milk is two ounces at breakfast and two ounces at supper—eight ounces in addition being allowed when mush is supplied. The ration of sugar is one ounce per day. Honiny, mush, or outmeal (when used) two ounces. Molasses one and a half ounces. Bread, twenty ounces. Beef or mutton, twelve ounces raw, estimated at six onnees cooked. Potatoes, eight ounces. Pudding, six ounces. Butter, half an ounce. Bofled beans, four ounces. Hash, six ounces; two being meat and four potatoes. Sait codfish, five ounces which have been specified, and would stand, in base and analysis, it rough generalization as subjoined:

| ase and analysis, in roug | th generalization as                                      | subjoined  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Bread                     | Nitrongentaed Matter<br>s. Grains.<br>855<br>1,170<br>200 | Garbon.<br>Grains.<br>3,945<br>624<br>375<br>180 |
| Totals                    | 2,225   | 5,124<br>2,225                                   |
| Total aliment in the to   | ro elemente   | 2 242  |

tage. Dictary table:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Cocea or breman, bread and butter. Dinner: Mutton, stewed with vegetables, petatoes, peckled cabbage or beets, bread. Supper: Bread and milk.

Bread and milk.

Monday.—Breakfast: Hominy and milk, bread and butter. Dinner: Roast beef with gravy, potatoes, bread. Supper: Bread and milk.

Tucsday.—Cocoa or br. man, bread and butter. Dinner —Stewed beef, potatoes, bread, rice, bread or Indian pudding. Supper—Breakfast—Cocoa or broma, bread and butter. Dinner—Roast beef, with gravy, potatoes, pickled cabbage or beets, bread. Supper—Wheaten grits and milk, bread.

Thursday.—Breakfast—Mush and milk, bread and but-

cabbage of beets, bread. Supper—Wheaten grits and milk, bread.

Thursday.—Breakfast—Mush and milk, bread and butter. Dinner—Coditsh, haddock and potatoes, bread and butter. Supper—Bread and milk.

Friday.—Breakfast—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter. Dinner—Roast mutton, potatoes, bread. Supper—Bread and milk.

Saturday.—Breakfast—Hominy and milk, bread and butter. Dinner—Roast beef with gravy, potatoes fried in the meat drippings, rice, bread or Indian pudding. Supper—Wheaten grits and milk, bread.

This dietary is carried out, an average daily cost for provision of 12 cents per capita; and, as embodying the latest results of science in this direction, may and ought to be practically studied by all heads of families. Let it be usade an appropriate cand e appendage to the considsate candle appendage to the consid-d subject - not, however, on the prin-

CONCERNING GEN. GRANT'S INTENTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Do you know that you have a pack of idiot in The Tribune Bureau here! I do. I can explain how and why I know it. I came to the Bureau this morning, as usual, putting myself to trouble and expense to do favors for people who have not asked

then, and I said : "Gen. Grant is speechless." The head idiot said, "Is this so?" I replied, "It is."

The first assistant idiot asked a similar question and received an equally similar answer. Then the

and received an equally similar answer. Then the Afflicted (meaning your Bareau people) telegraphed it to you, and shortly afterward sold it to the gentlemen of the Associated Press at the usual rates, viz: two doughnuts a line—for I never have seen any circulating medium among the Washington correspondents but doughnuts yet.

Then I went away. Note I am accused of saying Gen. Grant was dangerously ill, and procuring it to be telegraphed all over the country. It is false. I simply said he was speechess. I simply meant he never made public speeches. I was greatly surprised when they telegraphed it as a matter of news. I came near saying so—even at the time. I couldn't see any sense in making news of it, further than as a means of acquiring doughnuts. All that put it into my head in the first place was the fact that I had been up trying to get at Gen. Grant's opinious and intentions concerning certain matters, and had found him in a manner speechless. I had said to him:

"Sir, what do you propose to do about returning the second of the second of the property of the proper

"Sir, what do you propose to do about returning to a specie basis?" To which he made no audible reply. Then I said:

"Sir, do you mean to step the whisky frauds, or do you mean to connive at them?" To which he replied as before. I now said:

"Do you intend to do straightforwards."

as before. I now said:

"Do you intend to do straightforwardly and unostentationsly what every true, high-minded Democrat has a right to expect you to do, or will you, with accustomed obstinacy, do otherwise, and thus, by your own act, compel them to resort to assassination?" To which he replied:

"Let us have peace."

tion?" To which he replied:
"Let us have peace."
I continued: "Sir, shall you insist upon stopping bloodshed at the South, in plain opposition to the Southern will, or shall you generously permit a brave but unfortunate people to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences?" No reply.
"Sir, do you comprehend that you are not the President of a party!—that you were not elected by your own strength, but by the weakness of the opposition? That, consequently, the Democrats claim

your own strength, but by the weakness of the opposition? That, consequently, the Democrats claim you, and justly and righteously expect you to administer the Government from a Democratic point of view? Riotous silence.

"Sir, who is to report the enstomary, necessary, coherent, and instructive 'Interviews with the President'—'Mack' of The Enquirer, 'J. B. S.' of The World, or myself for The Triunune?"

Gen. Grant said: "Let us have peace."

I resumed: "Sir, do you propose to exterminate the Indians suddenly with soap and education, or doom them to the eternal annoyance of warfare, relieved only by periodical pleasantries of glass beads and perishable treaties?" No response.

"Sir, as each section of the Pacific Railroad is finished are you going to make the companies spike

Sir, as each section of the factor and the finished are you going to make the companies spike down their rails before you pay? Which is to say, Are you going to be a deliberate tyrant? A silence indistinguishable from the preceding, was the only

response.
"Sir, have you got your Cabinet all set? What are you going to do with those Blairs?"
"Let us have peace!"
"Sir, do you comprehend who it is that is conversing with you?"

"Peace."

"Sir, am I to have Nasby's Post-Office, or—"

"Go to the—mischief! I have a thousand of your kind around me every day. Questions, questions, questions! If you must ask questions, follow Fitch, and inquire after the Erie rolling-mill—you'll have steady employment. I can't stand it, and I won't stand it—I will have peace."

It a man isn't about speechless who never says anything but Let us have peace, pray what is he. And yet those Bureau people abase me for reporting it. I will never do a kind act again.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1888.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. The professors and several of the more ad-

vanced pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music gave their second soirée of the season on Thursday even ing, at the Hall of the Conservatory, No. 82 Fifth-ave. It was announced as a classical soirée, but we have our doubts as to the propriety of so styling it, seeing that the names of Verdi, Suppe, Concone, and Mills, occupied prominent places on the programme, and that polkas and fantasias came in for a good share of the evening's applause. As regards the concert itself, the performance both of professors and pupils was good. The small size of the hall, however, although suitable for an effective interpretation of chamber music, precluded the possibility of forming a correct judgment as to the real power and quality of voice of the young ladies who appeared in the vocal selections. A thin, or light voice, will fill a small room as easily as will a powerful voice, and the true test of a singer's strength is the capability of filling a large half. Concone's "Judith," sung by Miss De Pew, and the canor for six voices, from Nabucco, sung by Misses Wooster Wells, and De Pew, Mrs. Nichols, and Messrs. Di Camp and Frost, were the bestfrendered and most noteworth; vocal efforts of the evening. Miss Cassle Wooster gave rigorous and artistic rendering of Raff's Polka de la Reine. Mr. C. Alard performed a fantasia upon the violoncello and Mesers. Lejeal and Kirpal an impromptu of Reinecke's on two pianos. The concert closed with the performance of Bach's Concerto in C minor, played upon three planos by Misses E. Kohl and C. Wooster and Master A. Stein haus, with a quartette accompaniment by Messrs. Arould Grube, Hallam, and Alard. Mr A. F. Lejeal conducted the entertainment, and Mr. C. Marzo was the accompanist THOMAS'S SYMPHONY SOURCES.

The opening of Mr. Theodore Thomas's season of symphony soirces is always an interesting event, and this year will be, to most people, more attractive than usual, as the instrumental music will be relieved by the chorus singing of the Mendelssohn Union. The first concert takes place this evening at Steinway Hall. The third Studdy concert will be given to-morrow evening at the same place. SEVERINI'S MATINEES.

SEVERINI'S MATINEES.

Signor Severini, the popular young tenor, will give this Winter another series of matinee concerts, such as he succeeded in making so fashionable two years ago. The first will take place on Monday afternoon.

TWO NEW-YORK CIRCUS PONIES DROWNED Four ponies, attached to a wagon, all belonging to the New-York Circus, in Fourteenth-st, ran away yes-terday, from the corner of Lexington-ave, and Thirty-second-st, and dashing down Thirty-second-st, plunged into the East River. Two of the animals were drowned. The others were rescued.

boiled codfish, potatoes, bread. Saturday, boiled beef, with cabbage or turnips, bread.
Under this general head, viz., that of pauper dietaries, must be included the discussion of the

I sit in my sorrow a weary, atone;
I have nothing sweet to hope or remember,
For the Spring o' th' year and of life has flown;
'Tis the wildest night o' the wild December,
And dark in my spirit and dark in my chamber.

I sit and list to the steps in the street,
Going and coming, and coming and going.
And the winds at my shutter they blow and beat;
'It's the middle of night and the clouds are snow.
And the winds are bitterly beating and blowing.

I list to the steps as they come and go, And list to the winds that are beating and blowing, And my heart sinks down so low, so low; No step is stayed from me by the snown Nor stayed by the wind so bitterly blowing.

I think of the ships that are out at sea.

Of the wheels in th' cold, black waters turning;

Not one of the ships beareth news to me,

And my head is sick, and my heart is yearning.

As I think of the wheels in the black waters turning. Of the mother I think, by her sick baby's bed.

Away in her cabin as lonesome and dreary, And little and low as the flax-breaker's shed; Of her patience so sweet, and her silence so weary, With cries of the hungry wolf hid in the prairle.

I think of all things in the world that are sad; Of children in homesick and comfortless places; Of prisons, of dungeous, of men that are mad; Of wicked, unwomany light in the faces Of women that fortune has wronged with disgraces.

I think of a dear little sun-lighted head,
That came where no hand of us all could deliver;
And cruzed with the cruclest pain went to bed
Where the sheets were the foam-fretted waves of the

river; Poor darling! may God in his mercy forgive her.

The footsteps grow faint and more faint in the snow;
I put back the curtain in very despairing;
The masts creak and groun as th' winds come and go;
And the light in the light-house all weirdly is flaring;

I see at the window just over the street,
A maid in the lamp-light her love-letter reading.
Her red month is smiling, her news is so sweet;
And the heart in my boson is cured of its bleeding,
As I look on the maiden her love-letter reading. She has finished the letter, and folding it, kisses,
And hides it—a secret too sacred to know;
And now in the hearth-light she softly undresses:
A vision of grace in the roscate glow,
I see her unbinding the braids of her tresses.

And now as she stoops to the ribbon that fastens Her slipper, they timble o'er shoulder and face And now, as she patters in bare feet, she hastens To gather them up in a fillet of lace; And now she is gone, but in fancy I trace

The lavendered linen updrawn, the round arm Half sunk in the counterpane's broidered roses, Revealing the exquisite outline of form; A willowy wonder of grace that reposes Beneath the white counterpane, neey with roses

I see the small hand lying over the heart,

sally:
The fair little fingers they tremble and part,
As part to th warm waves the leaves of the lily,
And they play with her hand like the waves with the

In white fleecy flowers, the queen o' the flowers!
What to her is the world with its bad, bitter weather?
Wide she opens her arms—ah, her world is not ours!
And now she has closed them and clasped them
together—
What to her is our world, with its clouds and rough

Hark! midnight! the winds and the snows blow and I drop down the curtain and say to my sorrow, Thank God for the window just on the say to my sorrow.

AMOUNT OF HAIR ANNUALLY SOLD IN THE

York cost on an average the enormous sum of \$2,000,000 per annum-assuming, as is the judgment of experts, a consumption of between three and four tuns, at an average price of some \$15 per ounce. Much of this hair com-mands a far higher sum, viz.: The white or silver-gray of age is valued fully as high as \$50 or \$40 per ounce. After that, the red or flaxen, or, in fact, any shade of the hair commonly denominated blonde, is held next in honor. This latter is estimated at 50 per cent more than any of the shades of brown, or even black; the reason of brown ranking in the minimum being that its excess in the market overbalances the demand; it being estimated that fully two-thirds of all the bair sold, the world over. is either black or the darker shades of brown. Brown halr may be, therefore, considered a generic both in America and France. In our own country the lighter shades prevail, as also in the northern parts of Europe: while in the southern portions, especially of France, Ger-many, and Italy, the hair is of the ordinary dark brown while in the southers have is of the ordinary dark brown or chestnut. The Green Isle of Erin abounds in red or golden locks; England in flaxen or the very palest shades of brown; while Germany furnishes in the main by far the largest proportion of the medium or chinamon shades of the brown treases sold by all hair merchants. Within the past few years, since the prevalence of the special blonde fever, or rather auburn or red furore, vast quantities of hair of these lighter shades have, by means of cosmetic canning, been toned into the required auburn or downright red thats, so much admired at the present. Meanwhile, during the hight of this fashionable preference, Irish, and also Scotch hair (to some extent) has gone up considerably in market value. Hair of every description has, however, advanced over 400 per cent in the south of the source of the contract of the source o

Meanwhile, during the hight of this fashionable preference, Irish, and also Scotch hair its some extent) has gone up considerably in market value. Hair of every description has, however, advanced ever 100 per cent in price, within the last seven or eight years, and as there is about four times as much used at this day as in that period, and, moreover, the profit made on all raw or undressed hair is very great, the human bair trade of New-York, and, indeed, of the whole world, may be set down as an exceedingly profitable one. The finest hair comes to this country from Paris. A larger proportion than is usually supposed is, however, brought by peddlers into the city from the country, principally from New England and the West. As a rule this hair is of poor quality, and is always what is technically called "raw hair." (Hair cut from the head without previous preparation, and, offentimes with no better instrument than an ordinary pair of farmer's dull shears.) This hair sells on an average at from \$5 to \$6 a pound only. It is usually of the various shades of brown. Wavy or naturally curling hair ranks before auburn even, and next in value to the white. Hair, among our best dealers, is never cut from the dead, always from the living head. Neither is it ever knowingly purchased, if severed from that of a corpse—the principal reason for which being that it retains the curl or wave, and in all cases its true color, only when taken from living roots. The hair of all Americans and English is usually of the finest quality as to strand and luster. That of the Italians and French, also of many Southerners, of the greatest length. The French and Southern hair (of which latter there is much more in market than a novice would imagine) is usually of the thickest quality, very lustrous, although—with the Italian—rather coarser than that of either the Northern or English woman. The English women are reputed to have a perfect horror, as a rule, to parting with their hair. The American may be said also in share in this dislike to b

s either "wig." "chignon," "braid," "curi," or scratch," &c. One of the principal sources of the revenue of all One of the principal sources of the revenue of all Catholic convents, especially in Catholic countries, is the hair of its nums. This is purchased in large quantities by the hair agents of the principal Parislan houses, especially throughout Europe. And the finest specimens, and greatest quantities, as a rule, brought to Paris, are from the since valied heads of beautiful nums, whose convent bars shut them out from liberty—and chipnons. Foor souls! while they, occupied with missal and breviary, upon bended knee are chanting their misserer, flaunting butterflies upon the far-away gay Boulevard, or perchance upon our own Broadway, are fluttering the ravishing curis and chipnons born of their own renunciation. upon bended knee are chanting their amserer. Insulting butterflies upon the far-away gay Boulevard, or perchance upon our own Broadway, are fluttering the ravishing enris and chignons born of their own renunciation. In fact (and a rather humiliating fact it is), Americans are dolefully addicted to the borrowing of foreign capillary attractions. A prominent hair merchant of this city informs the writer that in American wigs are the rule-after thirty-eight—especially for mule heads (and oftentimes for earlier life). In England, wigs are the exception. In reality, false hair is worn by Americans to a lamentable excess; but, if possible, the French out-Herod Herod in the countenance of this hirsute artifichality—in many cases one's real hair being sold by a French woman solely in order, it would seem, that she might appropriate that of some-body else. Spite of all this increase of trade, that of the hair-dresser, at this present stage, is not that of a specially lucrative one. Hair being now bought almost by the entire head, as it were, and, saying its needed manipulation (professional) now once or twice a week only—whereas in former times it was, in most cases, daily—a head of hair once purchased, very light profit thereafter accrues to the formerly bepatronized artist.

As to the quantity and number of these heads of hair sold in the city, look at the perambulant heads any day on Broadway. Compare statistics, legitimate, of the number of human animalcules daily floating along the upper current of any our fashionable thoroughfares, and one is forced to the undeniable conviction that not one in fire of the elaborately befrizzed, curled, plaited, or waved heads of hair around is genuine, or in the exact condition or quantity received by the owner from her Maker; but that at least one curl in every five of the bendiedring masses around you, be it of goiden, flaxen, chestuut, or (pro tem.) stylish auburn tint, grew on the graceful cranium to which (secured by a good stout hairpin) it so ravishingly adheres; not one in

was a birthright of the head which weak a taken, and you not one entire clagnon (curis, braids, and all) in seven of the marvelous masses surrounding you is appended to its owner's pate by its roots, and won't come off on retirement by the removal of a few attached hairpins, to decorate the ornamental carving of her mirror during the still watches of the night-still more probably to repose in the safer sanctuary of

Various shades of brown... Black hair 

\$9,600,000 Total ... Total.

This estimate includes, as a matter of course, the country trade, which may be set down at about \$600,000, still leaving a tax of some \$2,000,000 to be paid—a sort of peculiar poli-tax—to cultivators of the hirsute, not more than half a million of which is consumed in gentlemen's wigs, though, as mentioned before. Americans are a wig-parassection people. renizing people.

The demand for wigs, or "scratenes," in this city is

something over 7,000 per year—our wig-wearers being estimated, say, at 50,000, or about one-twentieth of the

chole population.

In the City of New-York there are at least 500 veritable

of waked, and somethy has wendered with dispraces, think of a feer little sun binded head, That came where no hand of sail could deliver; and crazed with the cruolest pain went to be derived the reverse of the revers

SUNDAY RAILROAD WORK

The New-York Sabbath Committee have col-The New-York Sabbath Committee have col-lected from correspondence with 12 railroad companies a large amount of valuable and interesting statistical information on the extent of Sunday railroad work in the United States, and published the result in a document just issued, together with extracts from letters of the Postmaster-General and the Presidents of the princial railroad companies hearing on the subject. We present some of the facts, which are of general interest to the

public: THE EXTENT OF SUNDAY TRAVEL AND SUNDAY WORK ON THE EXTENT OF SUSDAY TRAYEL AND SUSDAY WAR ON 124 HALLROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of companies which run no Sunday passenger or freight and cattle trains, 65; number of companies which run Sunday passenger or freight and cattle trains, 57; number of Sunday passenger trains run by these 59 companies, 177; number of Sunday freight and cattle trains run by the above companies, 49.

One railroad officer estimates the total number of men cattle trains run by the above companies, 49. loyed in the United States on Sunday railroad work, 1900. In our large cities, thousands of men are em-ed in running the horse-cars, and are deprived of 1900 workly rost and the privileges of worship, to the

ployed in running the horse-cars, and are deprived of their workly rest and the privileges of worship, to the injury of their efficiency.

SUNDAY TRAINS OF NEW YORK RAILROADS

Morris and Essex Railroad runs one Sunday milk and freight train; total number of daily trains during the week, 16. Central Railroad of New-Jersey, five Sunday trains, going and coming; total number of trains on week days, 64 per day. Hudson River Railroad, four Sunday trains (two trains each way); total number of trains on every week-day, 34. New-York and Harlem Railroad, 16 sunday trains, mostly local; total number of trains on every week-day, 33. New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 1 Sunday mail and pussenger train; total number of trains on week-days, 22. New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, 4 Sunday trains; number of trains in the week, 20 per day, exclusive of local trains. Camden and Amboy Railroad, 5 Sunday trains; number of week-day trains, 16 per day. New-York and Erie Railroad, 13 Sunday trains; total number of treats on week-day trains; total number of trains in the week day trains; total number of trains on week-day trains; total number of week-day trains; total number of trains on week-day trains; total number of week-day trains; total numb

trains are directly or indirectly unprofitable, especially if the wear and tear of men and material be taken into account.

The General Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Raiiroad writes: "I can only suggest that Sunday work, as a rule, does not pay." The Boston and Providence Railroad: "Secular work on Sunday is profitable to nobody-corporations or individuals." The Cleveland, Toledo, and Eric Raiload: "Sunday trains are run at a less, except his we are forced to run them in competition." The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (First Division): "What shall, it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." The Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburgh Railroad: "Never can be to my road, for both men and machinery need a day of rest." L. J. Flemming, the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Mobile and Ohio R. R.: "My experience, extending through a third of a century in the management of railroads, is, that cessation of labor on Sunday produces a good moral effect upon the employes and aborers." W. W. Card, Superintendent of Pittsburgh, Cincianati, and St. Lonis R. R.: "In my opinion, Sanday trains and Sunday work of all kinds should be discouraged. It is demoralizing, and men engaged six days of the week need Sunday for rest." E. B. Philips, President of Michigau Southern and Northern Indiana R. R.: "We are satisfied that deaving all moral considerations out of the question) it is for the interest of the Company to allow our employes the rest of the Company to allow our employes the rest of the Sabbath. It is our mention to reduce our Sunday service to the lowest possible amount." E. F. Drake, President of Minnesota Valley Railroad: "In all business matters and employments the rest of the seventh day is needful for the mental, moral, and physical necessities of man." Frederick Watts, President of Cumberland Valley Railroad: "My experience is that nothing more highly conduces to the health and work ring advantage to the Company itself."

These and other testimonies of experienced railroad managers te

Henry Ward Beecher writes: "But perhaps Henry Ward Beecher writes: "But perhaps you are an eater of rice birds, friend Bonner! How do you have them cooked! I will inform you of a recipe which I heard yesterday from a gentleman who is often in foreign parts, and has learned some of the secrets of those who are knowing in luxuries. Here it is: Sweet potatoes are holled, peeled, split in two lengthwise, a space scooped out large enough for a bird, and when it is enugly in, the other half returned, the down, and the whole put into the oven and baked. That being done, no directions are needed for eating. The junc is remined, or if any escapes, it renders the potato all the more delictons. I suppose the method is as good for all small birds as for the rice bird." THE FASHIONS.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES FOR THE HOLL

DAYS. The silk robes of the season's design are refined in color, but the patterns are large and unique.
The fabries appear like large figured and striped ribbons sewed side by side. The center is white taffets, on which is a bouquet of roses, the natural size and colors, chine, each side of which is a broad ribbon stripe of white or delicate color, with interlines of white gros grain, The price is \$150 the robe. The embroidered dresses are mported this season; a soft, violet robe was embroidered n spires of white, in point and seed stitch, with a light garland in gay colors bordering the taper form on each side. The satin decoupe is the richest terial among the noveitles; it seems to be

twilled on the under side, the ground usually a light ash gray, with scattered roses and leaves raised in velvet, in grave half shades of the natural color. The price is \$12 a yard. The chameleon gros grains, which are the favorite choice for evening, have a mixture of violet and pink, or rose color and gold, which give beauti ful shades in the whole.

The new chambery gauzes come in white with line stripes of color, but are not nearly so pretty as the plain gauzes. The figured moire is new this Winter, a rich pattern was a pale peach blossom ground, on each width of which was a bouquet of field and garden flowers, the principal tint of which was beautiful brilliant crimson;

Suits for walking dresses are imported in velveteen either black or dark garnet, made with long apron front, and side pieces bound round the whole width in a broad fold with large buttons on the center, the back drawn in a single, low, large fouff. The petticoat is of cashmere, in the intricate Persian patterns, which show only an ornate brocading of gold color. A sash to match of cashmere comes with the suit, and is worn knotted round the waist, one long fringed end hanging down, as seen in the pictures of Oriental dress. Price for the suit, \$75.

In simpler material, a soft empress cloth in gay Turkuh stripes, comes for petticonts, at \$1 25 a yard. Velveteens are still much admired for street dress. Although past their first favor here, across the water they are still part

of every lady's wardrobe.

In addition to the advice on furs from the last European

of every lady's wardrobe.

In addition to the advice on furs from the last European styles, I give these quotations of New-York prices: Ermine round muffs, \$22 to \$35; Satchel muffs, \$12 to \$20; Collars, \$12 to \$20. The muffs are timished with swan'd down, and round silk, or with handsome chemille tassels. Mink sets are from \$50 to \$400. The Maine or common mink makes a service-able fur, not inferior to the ordinary grades of the Hadson's Bay mink, and are much lower in price. The first the otter seal is a fashionable novelly for morning wear; sets of bon and muff are from \$20 to \$50. Gabe muffs with the head of the bird on a long flap over the front, and warm, wide collars, are from \$22 to \$35. Astruchan jacket cost from \$40 to \$130; those of otter seal are \$80 to \$160. Shopping for holiday presents now claims attention, and the shop windows are illustrated editions of the Christmas Annual in crimson, purpis, green, and gold. The most attractive presents seem to be of fancy jewelry, which pleases every one, from the child with its shouldar by the the youth who sports his scarf pin of oxyduzed alver and the lady with her hity brouch of gauzy gold. The most brilliant assertment of ornaments is found at a bright, modest shop on Broadway, just above Grace Church, Magauran's by name, where almost every design was so unique and pretty that I was fain to carry away an inventory of the whole stock. The most primare and pretty that is a fain to carry away an inventory of the whole stock. The most enantkable and least desirable articles were the brilliant and admirably set paste diamonds, which to an unpracticed eye have the unapproachable beauty of costly gens. Brooches in Moorish settings, with pendants of pear-shaped paris with just the bluish tings of flieriboom pearls, are curious for the nicety with which the cuming artist has caught, as one may say, the very spirit of the gens. These are no common umitations, but the skill of the chemist and eye of the lapidary familiar with the choicest lewels has been exercised understood to be such, and the moral effect of wearin imitations will lose its harm, as a species of decei Brooches for the collar, and the scarf and cull button are useful and convenient, and a person is not to be cel sured for want of taste, or low grade of refinement, one chooses to vary the real tortoise shell and mother pearl with an artistic set of acknowledged Parisian gill

one chooses to vary the real tortoise shell and nother of pearl with an artistic set of acknowledged Parisian gilt. It answers every purpose of geld minus its value, or its extravagance, whichever you please to term it.

The designs are the same as those of the richest gold; the Moorish patterns, and the Turkish, arabesque or perforated style (it is known by three names) dividing the fashion. Rough gold is admired, and the colored golds, imitating different alloys. Here are brooches of beautiful dead yellow gold of circular pattern sprinkled with turquoise dots small as butterflies' eyes. A set of gold fligree of gauzy fluences is the beautiful pattern of a bowed lify showing the stamens, and set in graceful leaves. Marguerites of gilt dotted with the fliest heads of cut steel, bright gold brooches in patterns of the heads of scarnbel of large size, with eyes and tongue for pendant, Brazilian beetles in fluted golden shells, and shells themselves in golden circles with tiny golden drop for per dant, small bitterflies in gold gauze, gold wheat-cars, sets of pals bine enamel and gold are among the pretty fancies, all in imitation, beetles, enamel, and gold. The strand neeklaces are very pretty, and far more youthful than the spiral serpent and links, or the medallion chains. They are from the antique, and are chains of the flinest, most flexible work all joined at the clasp, but falling over the neck in graduated lengths. The price is 15 to. The ball necklaces, enormous gold beads, are the most fashionable, but by no means in best taste. Lockets of open-work, of the red gold, in Turkish style, are from \$650 to \$850. Scarf pins of garnet are set to imitate the projecting eyes of insects each side—a gold center.

Beautiful head ornaments are formed of the bright

Beautiful head ornaments are formed of the bright Beautiful head ornaments are formed of the bright crimson and green tropic birds fastened on handsome pins. The finest imitations of butterflies for coffures are here, with gauziest wings quivering for flight, of silver gray and gold, or the brightest crimson and black. These are \$7 apiece. The diamond hair-pins, tipped with two brilliants large as a Duke of York pea or the end of your little finger Madame, are so beautiful that one sighs to think they are not real, for our code of ethics is hardly clastic enough to allow the wearing of a mock Golconda amber neckface, and coronets of amber, coral, malachite, and lapis (imitation), have no charms. But the English goods, real Whitby jet—ah, these are envirable, and in possession of a solid brooch of the massive English pattern, and heavy bracelets with buckle clasp, at \$15 for the set, one may look with virtuous indignation on the wearers of the common Rohemian initiation jet, many of whom would shrink from the idea of owning a French gilt brooch more than they would from breaking the whom would suffix from the face of owing a French gilt brooch more than they would from breaking the Eighth Commandment. The painted flower sets are pretty for children's wear, and the diamond marguerites and likes for the hair will be useful fu getting up the mock spienders of private theatricals and fancy dress belts.

mock splendors of privace shalls.

Turn from these glittering things to realms of fancy

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Turn from these glittering things to realms of fancy

Turn from these glittering things to realms of fancy

Turn from these glittering things to realms of fancy balls.

Turn from these glittering things to realms of fancy goods and bijouterie comical toys, grown-up folk are found in abundance. Bouquets of violets and likes of the valley have a spring in the handle which at a touch sends a satyr up among the blossoms in a jack-in-the-box fashion. Small mortars of papier-mache go off by a spring, and are found loaded with cigars, one of which projects to have the end cut off. Dolls dressed a la Marie Antoinette have the implements of a work-box concealed among their drapery. Grenadiers are beheaded; have their legs and arms pulled out, revealing some useful article for the writing table attached to cach, such as a pen, pencil, knife, and rubber. But if you see any article in a fancy store, whose use is uncertain, consider that it is a cigar-holder, for these are made in every variety of shape. One is a circular frame of polished wood with a white watch-face in the center; the ring is large enough to admit cigars in sockets all round, while two little wooden buckets in front, which look like inkstands, are for ashes and matches. The watch is a good time-keeper, and the whole looks like a plain convenience for the secretary. You may find a complete naval armament, or a kitchen range, a set of barreis, or a hat stand, in walnut, bronze, papier mache, ormolu, or strong chimware. Polished smoking-cases, little chests of Turkish wood, of Vienna manufacture, are provided with genuin meerschaums, watch-safe, and wooden pouch for the day's supply of tobacco, while beneath is a receptacle. in waint, bronze, papier mache, ormoin, or strong china ware. Polished smoking-cases, little chests of Turkish wood, of Vienna manufacture, are provided with genuine meerschaums, watch-safe, and wooden pouch for the day's supply of tobacco, while beneath is a receptacle, lined with glass, for Latakia by the quantity. Price \$0.

Nor are the ladies neglected. For them are the sets in violet velvet, mouchoir case, glove and odor boxes, to match, and fitted with perfumes, powder, and polished glove-hooks. The same articles come in bine and in cream-white morrocco. Chatelaines, or small belts for the morning-gown, are of fine leather, with scissors, pencil, keys, and smelling-bottle attached, are fashlomable and housewifely ornaments. Aumonieres are small bags sing from the belt and are of fancy leather for the street, with military belt and large slide, for \$10 and \$15, according to \$12. The belt and bag in purple velvet for the house is \$18. By the way, remember that blue or white are the stylish colors for all articles of leather, such as book bindings, bags, and boxes. The dressing cases for gentlemen and ladies, in the glossy Viennese wood, are beautiful, and have coatly attings. Ivorine articles are mado of a new patented invention, which resembles ivory perfectly, at less than half the cost. Gilt and crystal is a popular combination, and the graceful stands with swing glass, card and jewel holders on one frame, are from \$18 to \$10. The crystallized glass is more admired than the engraved, and lemonade sets are frequently made of it. Little military caps of glass form covers for a thimble or odor case. Enamel fana combine the smooth metallic coloring and the peculiar soft dull blue and white, or the purple cream color and green, of Byzantine enamels. Fans of violet wood look as if cut from wainut, but breathe a popular perfume. The price is \$7.

Stationery cases are of all styles, from the solid leather wood case, with sporting designs embossed in cut steel on the lid, at a scarcely less price, to the lady's r